

HAL

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

IN THE MATTER OF:)	
AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER SERVICE)	Notice of Violation
CORP., INDIANA MICHIGAN POWER CO.,)	EPA- CAA-2000-HQ-0005
d/b/a AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER; OHIO)	
POWER CO., d/b/a AMERICAN ELECTRIC)	
POWER; APPALACHIAN POWER CO., d/b/a)	
AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER; COLUMBUS &)	
SOUTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC CO., d/b/a)	
AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER;)	
CARDINAL OPERATING COMPANY; and)	
CENTRAL OPERATING COMPANY.)	
)	
Proceedings Pursuant to)	
Section 113(a) (1) of the)	
Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C.)	
§7413 (a) (1))	
)	

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

This Notice of Violation ("Notice") is issued to American Electric Power Service Corporation ("AEP"); Indiana Michigan Power Company, d/b/a American Electric Power; Ohio Power Company, d/b/a American Electric Power; Appalachian Power Company, d/b/a American Electric Power; Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Company, d/b/a American Electric Power; Cardinal Operating Company; and Central Operating Company (herein after referred to collectively as the "AEP Companies") for violations of the Clean Air Act ("Act"), 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q and §§ 7501-7515, at the coal-fired power plants identified below. The AEP Companies have embarked on a program of modifications intended to extend the useful life, regain lost generating capacity and/or increase capacity at their coal-fired power plants.

Commencing at various times since 1977 and continuing to today, the AEP Companies have modified and operated the coal-fired power plants identified below without obtaining New Source Review ("NSR") permits authorizing the construction and/or operation of physical modifications of their boiler units as required by the Act. In addition, for each physical modifications at these power plants, the AEP Companies operated these modifications without installing pollution control equipment required by the Act. These violations of the Act and the State Implementation Plans ("SIPs") of Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia have resulted in the release of massive amounts of sulfur

dioxide ("SO₂") nitrogen oxide ("NO_x"), and particulate matter ("PM") into the environment. Until these violations are corrected, the AEP Companies will continue to release massive amounts of illegal SO₂, NO_x, and PM into the environment.

This Notice is issued pursuant to Section 113(a) (1) of the Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q. Section 113(a) of the Act requires the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") to notify any person in violation of a state implementation plan or permit of the violations. The authority to issue this Notice has been delegated to the Director, Air Enforcement Division, EPA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND

1. When the Clean Air Act was passed in 1970, Congress exempted existing facilities, including the coal-fired power plants that are the subject of this Notice, from many of its requirements. However, Congress also made it quite clear that this exemption would not last forever. As the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit explained in Alabama Power v. Costle, 636 F.2d 323 (D.C. Cir. 1979), "the statutory scheme intends to 'grandfather' existing industries; but...this is not to constitute a perpetual immunity from all standards under the PSD program." Rather, the Act requires grandfathered facilities to install modern pollution control devices whenever the unit is proposed to be modified in such a way that its emissions may increase.
2. The NSR provisions of Parts C and D of Title I of the Clean Air Act require preconstruction review and permitting for modifications of stationary sources. See 42 U.S.C. §§ 7470-7492 and 7501-7575, respectively. Pursuant to applicable regulations, if a major stationary source is planning upon making a major modification, then that source must obtain either a PSD permit or a nonattainment NSR permit, depending on whether the source is located in an attainment or a nonattainment area for the pollutant being increased above the significance level. If a major stationary source is planning upon making a modification that is not major, it must obtain a general, or "minor" NSR permit regardless of its location. To obtain the required permit, the source must agree to put on Best Available Control Technology ("BACT") for an attainment pollutant or achieve Lowest Achievable Emission Rates ("LAER") in a nonattainment area, or, in the case of a modification that is not major, must meet the emission limit called for under the applicable minor NSR program.
3. Pursuant to Part C of the Act, the SIPs of Ohio, Indiana and West

Virginia require that no construction or operation of a major modification of a major stationary source occur in an area designated as attainment without first obtaining a permit under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") regulations. See 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 and 40 C.F.R. § 52.1884 for Ohio; 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 and 40 C.F.R. § 52.793 for Indiana and 45 C.S.R. § 14-6.1 for West Virginia.

4. Pursuant to Part D of the Act, the Indiana SIP requires that no construction or operation of a major modification of a major stationary source shall occur in an area designated as nonattainment without first obtaining a permit under APC 19, approved Feb. 16, 1982, 40 C.F.R. § 52.770(c)(24) and 326 Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) 2-1 and 2-3, approved Oct. 7, 1994, 40 C.F.R. § 52.770(c)(94).
5. Pursuant to Part D of the Act, the Ohio SIP requires that no construction or operation of a major modification of a major stationary source shall occur in an area designated as nonattainment without first obtaining a permit under the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3745-31, approved Oct. 31, 1980 (45 Fed. Reg. 72119) and Sept. 8, 1993 (58 Fed. Reg. 47211).
6. Pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(C) of the Act, the Indiana SIP requires that no person shall commence construction or modification of any source or facility without first applying for and obtaining a construction permit ("minor NSR"). See APC 19 and 326 IAC 2-1.
7. Pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(C) of the Act, the Ohio SIP requires that no person shall commence construction or modification of any source or facility without first applying for and obtaining a construction permit ("minor NSR"). See OAC 3745-31.
8. Pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(C) of the Act, the West Virginia SIP requires that no person shall commence construction or modification of any source or facility without first applying for and obtaining a construction permit ("minor NSR"). See 45 C.S.R. § 13-4.
9. The SIP provisions identified in this section are all federally enforceable pursuant to Sections 110 and 113 of the Act.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

10. The AEP Companies are owners and/or operators of the facilities that are the subject of this Notice.
11. AEP and Ohio Power Company operate the Muskingum River Station Plant, a

fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating plant located at County Road 32, Beverly, Ohio in Waterford Township, Washington County, and Center Township, Morgan County. The plant consists of 5 boiler units with 1531 megawatt (MW) total generating capacity with unit start-up dates of 1953, 1954, 1957, 1958, and 1968, respectively.

12. The Muskingum River Station Plant Units 1 through 4, are located in Washington County an area that has the following attainment classifications from 1978 to the present:

For NO ₂ :	1978-1999:	Attainment/Unclassifiable,
For SO ₂ :	1978-1999:	Nonattainment
For PM:	1978-1981:	Nonattainment (secondary TSP)
	1982-1991:	Attainment
	1992-1993:	Nonattainment (primary TSP)
		Unclassifiable (PM10)
	1994-1999:	Unclassifiable
For O ₃	1978-1999:	Attainment

The Muskingum River Station plant Unit 5, is located in Morgan County, an area that has the following attainment classifications from 1978 to the present:

For NO ₂ :	1978-1999:	Attainment/Unclassifiable
For SO ₂ :	1978-1999:	Nonattainment
For PM:	1978-1981:	Nonattainment (secondary TSP)
	1982-1991:	Attainment (primary and secondary TSP)
	1992-1993:	Nonattainment (primary TSP)
		Unclassifiable (PM10)
	1994-1999:	Unclassifiable
For O ₃ :	1978-1999:	Attainment

13. AEP, Ohio Power Company, and Cardinal Operating Company operate the Cardinal Power Plant, a fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating plant located at 306 Jefferson County Road 7 East, Brilliant, Ohio in Wells Township, Jefferson County. The plant consists of 3 boiler units with 1800 MW total generating capacity with unit start-up dates of 1967, 1967, and 1977, respectively.

14. The Cardinal Power Plant is located in an area that has the following attainment classifications from 1980 to the present:

For NO ₂ :	1980-1999:	Attainment/Unclassifiable
For SO ₂ :	1980-1999:	Nonattainment
For PM:	1980-1993:	Nonattainment

1993-1999: Unclassifiable for PM10
For O₃: 1980-1999: Attainment

15. AEP and Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Company (C&SOE Company) operate the Conesville Power Plant, a fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating plant located at 47201 cr 273, Conesville, Ohio in Franklin Township, Coshocton County. The plant consists of 6 boiler units with 2175 MW total generating capacity with unit start-up dates of 1959, 1957, 1962, 1973, 1976, and 1978, respectively.

16. The Conesville plant is located in an area that has the following attainment classifications from 1979 to the present:

For NO₂: 1979-1999: Attainment
For SO₂: 1979-1999: Nonattainment
For TSP: 1978-1996: Attainment
For PM₁₀: 1996-1999: Unclassifiable
For O₃: 1980-1999: Attainment

17. AEP and Indiana Michigan Power Company operate the Tanners Creek Plant, a fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating plant located at I & M Street, Lawrenceburg, Indiana in Lawrenceburg Township, Dearborn County. The plant consists of 4 boiler units with 1100 MW total generating capacity with unit start-up dates of 1951, 1952, 1954, and 1964, respectively.

18. The Tanners Creek Plant is located in an area that has the following attainment classifications from 1978 to the present:

For NO₂: 1978-1999: Attainment
For SO₂: 1978-1999: Attainment
For TSP: 1978-1996: Nonattainment
For PM₁₀: 1996-1999: Unclassifiable
For O₃: 1978-1999: Attainment

19. AEP, Central Operating Company, Appalachian Power Company and Ohio Power Company own and/or operate the boiler units at the Philip Sporn plant, a fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating plant located at New Haven, Mason County West Virginia. The plant consists of five boiler units with 1105 MW total generating capacity. The Philip Sporn Plant began operation in 1950.

20. The Philip Sporn Plant is located in an area that has the following attainment classifications from 1980 to the present:

For NO₂: 1980-1999: Attainment
For SO₂: 1980-1999: Attainment
For PM: 1980-1999: Attainment
For O₃: 1980-1999: Attainment

21. Ohio Power Company owns and operates the boiler units at the Mitchell plant, a fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating plant located at Moundsville, Marshall County West Virginia. The plant consists of two boiler units which have a total generating capacity of 1670 MW and began operation in 1970 and 1971, respectively.
22. The Mitchell plant is located in an area that has the following attainment classifications from 1980 to the present:
- For NO₂ 1980-1999: Attainment
For SO₂ 1980-1999: Attainment
For PM: 1980-1999: Attainment
For O₃ 1980-1999: Attainment
23. Each of the plants identified in 9-22 above emits or has the potential to emit at least 100 tons per year of NO_x, SO₂ and PM and is a major emitting stationary source under the Act.

FINDING OF VIOLATIONS

Ohio Facilities

Muskingum River Station

24. Between 1979 and the date of this Notice, AEP and Ohio Power Company have made "modifications" as defined by § 52.21(b) and OAC 3745-31 at the Muskingum River Station Plant. These modifications included, but are not limited to, the following individual modifications or projects:
- (1) replacement of primary air fans at Units 1 and 2 during approximately 1981;
 - (2) replacement of the entire inlet and outlet tube assemblies for the secondary superheaters at Units 1 and 2 constructed during approximately 1988;
 - (3) replacement of primary roof tubing at Units 1 and 2 constructed from approximately 1988 through 1990;
 - (4) installation of high pressure turbine inner shell and nozzle for HP turbine at Unit 2 during approximately 1991;
 - (5) replacement of secondary superheater outlet, reheat inlet, intermediate, and outlet platens and installation of complete re-entrant

- throat tube assemblies, casing, and cyclone attachments at Units 3 and 4 during approximately 1980 to 1981;
- (6) replacement of furnace floor tubing at Unit 3 during approximately 1985;
 - (7) replacement of furnace floor tubing at Unit 4 during approximately 1989;
 - (8) replacement and design upgrade of 5 cyclone furnaces, primary burners, and related equipment at Units 3 and 4 from approximately 1987 to 1989;
 - (9) replacement of secondary superheater outlet headers and legs at Units 3 and 4 during approximately 1989 to 1990;
 - (10) replacement of furnace rear wall, rear arch, side walls and headers at Units 3 and 4 during approximately 1997;
 - (11) replacement and redesign of five pulverizers and the addition of ten burners constructed on the front and rear walls of the primary furnace at Unit 5 from approximately 1979 through 1980;
 - (12) removal of the horizontal primary superheater from Unit 5 and the addition of wingwalls and a redesigned horizontal reheater at Unit 5 to increase the Unit's capacity during approximately 1980 to 1981;
 - (13) replacement of furnace hopper slope complete with structural members at Unit 5 during approximately 1980.
 - (14) replacement and redesign of upgraded economizer at Unit 5 during approximately 1985;
 - (15) replacement of five 700 HP primary air fan motors with 900 HP primary air fan motors at Unit 5 during approximately 1988;
 - (16) replacement of high pressure feedwater heaters at Unit 5 during approximately 1989;
 - (17) replacement of first reheat superheater outlet bank and installation of lower furnace tubes at Unit 5 during approximately 1992.
25. For each of the modifications listed above that occurred at the Muskingum River Station Plant, neither AEP nor Ohio Power Company obtained a PSD permit pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(i), a nonattainment NSR permit pursuant to OAC 3745-31, or a minor NSR permit pursuant to OAC 3745-31. In addition, for modifications after 1992, no information was provided to the permitting agency of actual emissions after the modification as required by 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(21)(v).

Cardinal Power Plant

26. Between 1979 and the date of this Notice, AEP, Ohio Power Company, and Cardinal Operating Company have made "modifications" as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) and OAC 3745-31 at the Cardinal Power Plant. These modifications included, but are not limited to, the following individual modifications or projects:

- (1) replacement and redesign of five pulverizers and the addition of ten burners constructed on the front and rear walls of the primary furnace at Unit 1 during approximately 1980 to 1981;
- (2) the removal of the horizontal primary superheater and the addition of new wingwalls and a redesigned horizontal reheater at Unit 1 during approximately 1981 to 1982;
- (3) replacement and redesign of economizer and casing at Unit 1 during approximately 1989;
- (4) replacement of hot and cold air heater baskets and high pressure feed-water heaters at Unit 1 during approximately 1990;
- (5) replacement of lower furnace tubing at Unit 1 during approximately 1992;
- (6) replacement of main condenser tubes at Unit 1 during approximately 1993;
- (7) replacement of high pressure feedwater heaters at Unit 1 during approximately 1994.
- (8) replacement and redesign of five pulverizers and the addition of ten burners constructed on the front and rear walls of the primary furnace at Unit 2 during approximately 1979 to 1980;
- (9) the removal of the horizontal primary superheater and the addition of wingwalls and a redesigned horizontal reheater at Unit 2 during approximately 1980 to 1981;
- (10) replacement and redesign of economizer and casing at Unit 2 during approximately 1989;
- (11) replacement of hot and cold air heater baskets and feed-water heaters at Unit 2 during approximately 1989;
- (12) replacement of main condenser tubes at Unit 2 during approximately 1992;
- (13) replacement of lower furnace tubing at Unit 2 during approximately 1993;
- (14) replacement of high pressure feed-water heaters at Unit 2 during approximately 1994;
- (15) replacement of five 700 HP primary air fan motors with 900 HP primary air fan motors at Units 1 and 2 during approximately 1987.
- (16) installation of rotating blades at Unit 3 during approximately 1987;
- (17) replacement of hot and cold air heater baskets at Unit 3 during approximately 1989;
- (18) installation of new designed casing in the high pressure turbine inner shell at Unit 3 during approximately 1992;
- (19) replacement of lower main condenser tubes at Unit 3 during approximately 1993; and
- (20) installation of new ID fan motors at Unit 3 during approximately 1998.

27. For each of the modifications listed above that occurred at the Cardinal Power Plant, neither AEP, Ohio Power Company, nor Cardinal Operating Company obtained a PSD permit pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(i), a nonattainment NSR permit pursuant to OAC 3745-31, or a minor NSR permit pursuant to OAC 3745-31. In addition, for modifications after 1992, no information was provided to the permitting agency of actual emissions after the modification as required by 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (21) (v).

Conesville Power Plant

28. Between 1979 and the date of this Notice, AEP and C&SOE Company have made "modifications" as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) and OAC 3745-31 at the Conesville Power Plant. These modifications included, but are not limited to, the following individual modifications or projects:
- (1) replacement of 4 cyclones, primary burners, and re-entrant throats at Units 1 and 2 during approximately 1987;
 - (2) replacement of furnace floor tubing at Units 1 and 2 during 1990 and approximately 1989 respectively;
 - (3) installation of new HP/Intermediate pressure turbine rotor and turbine seals at Unit 1 during approximately 1990;
 - (4) replacement of economizer bank at Unit 3 during approximately 1988; and
 - (5) replacement of secondary superheater outlet head at Unit 3 during approximately 1993.
29. For each of the modifications listed above that occurred at the Conesville Power Plant, neither AEP nor C&SOE Company obtained a PSD permit pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(i), a nonattainment NSR permit pursuant to OAC 3745-31, or a minor NSR permit pursuant to OAC 3745-31. In addition, for modifications after 1992, no information was provided to the permitting agency of actual emissions after the modification as required by 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (21) (v).
30. All of the modifications at the Muskingum River Station Plant, the Cardinal Plant and the Conesville Plant do not fall within the "routine maintenance, repair and replacement" exemption found at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (2) (iii) and OAC 3745-31. Each of these changes was an expensive capital expenditure performed infrequently at the plant that constituted the replacement and/or redesign of a boiler component with a long useful life. In many instances, the replacement component was substantially redesigned in such a way that it resulted in increased capacity, regained lost capacity, and/or extended the life of the unit. That the "routine maintenance, repair and replacement" exemption does

not apply to such capital expenditures was known to the utility industry since at least 1988 when EPA issued a widely publicized applicability determination regarding utility modifications at a Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ("WEPCO") facility. EPA's interpretation of this exemption was upheld by the court of appeals in 1990. Wisconsin Electric Power Co. v. Reilly, 893 F.2d 901 (7th Cir. 1990).

31. None of the modifications at the Muskingum River Station Plant, the Cardinal Plant and the Conesville Plant fall within the exemption found at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(2)(iii)(f) for an "increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate." This exemption is limited to stand-alone increases in operating hours or production rates, not where such increases follow or are otherwise linked to construction activity. That the hours of operation/rates of production exemption does not apply where construction activity is at issue was known to the utility industry since at least 1988 when EPA issued a widely publicized applicability determination regarding utility modifications at a Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ("WEPCO") facility. EPA's interpretation of this exemption was upheld twice by the court of appeals, in 1989 and in 1990. Puerto Rican Cement Co. v. EPA, 889 F.2d 292 (1st Cir. 1989); Wisconsin Electric Power Co. v. Reilly, 893 F.2d 901 (7th Cir. 1990).
32. All of the modifications that occurred at the Muskingum River Station Plant, the Cardinal Plant and the Conesville Plant do not fall within the "demand growth" exemption found at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(33)(ii) because for each modification, a physical change was performed which resulted in an emissions increase.
33. Each of the modifications that occurred at the Muskingum River Station Plant, the Cardinal Plant and the Conesville Plant resulted in a significant net emissions increase for, NO_x, SO₂, and/or PM. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(3)(i) and OAC 3745-31.
34. Therefore, AEP, Ohio Power Company, Cardinal Operating Company and C&SOE Company violated and continue to violate 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 and OAC 3745-31 by constructing and operating modifications at the Muskingum River Station Plant, the Cardinal Plant and the Conesville Plant without the necessary permit required by the Ohio SIP.
35. Each of these violations exists from the date of start of construction of the modification and continues until the appropriate NSR permit is obtained and the necessary pollution control equipment is operated as required by the Ohio SIP.

Indiana Facility

Tanners Creek

36. Between 1979 and the date of this Notice, AEP and Indiana Michigan Power Company have made "modifications" as defined by the Indiana SIP, 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b), APC-19 and IAC 2-3 at the Tanners Creek Power Plant. These modifications included, but are not limited to, the following individual modifications or projects:
- (1) replacement of reheater outlet bank and headers at Unit 2 during approximately 1992;
 - (2) replacement of the outlet bank and outlet headers for the reheater, the primary superheater outlet banks, outlet headers, and vestibule casing for Unit 3 constructed during approximately 1988;
 - (3) replacement of reheater inlet and intermediate banks at Unit 3 during approximately 1993;
 - (4) replacement of eleven cyclone furnaces during approximately 1987;
 - (5) replacement of tubular air heater at Unit 4 during approximately 1992;
 - (6) replacement of the furnace arch and floor tubes at Unit 4 during approximately 1989;
 - (7) replacement of main condenser tubes at Unit 4 during approximately 1992;
 - (8) replacement of high pressure feedwater heaters at Unit 4 during approximately 1994; and
 - (9) replacement of primary furnace floor and side wall tubes at Unit 4 during approximately 1995.
37. For each of the modifications listed above that occurred at the Tanners Creek Plant, neither AEP nor Indiana Michigan Power Company obtained a PSD permit pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 52.21, a nonattainment NSR permit pursuant to APC 19 and IAC 2-1, or a minor NSR permit pursuant to APC 19 and IAC 2-1. In addition, for modifications after 1992, no information was provided to the permitting agency of actual emissions after the modification as required by 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(21)(v).
38. All of the modifications at the Tanners Creek Plant do not fall within the "routine maintenance, repair and replacement" exemption found at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(2)(iii), APC 19 and IAC 2-3. Each of these changes was an expensive capital expenditure performed infrequently at the plant that constituted the replacement and/or redesign of a boiler component with a long useful life. In each instance, the change was performed to increase capacity, regain lost capacity, and/or extend the life of the unit. In many instances, the replacement component was substantially redesigned in such a way that it resulted in increased capacity, regained lost capacity, and/or extended the life of the unit. That the

"routine maintenance, repair and replacement" exemption does not apply to such capital expenditures was known to the utility industry since at least 1988 when EPA issued a widely publicized applicability determination regarding utility modifications at a Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ("WEPCO") facility. EPA's interpretation of this exemption was upheld by the court of appeals in 1990. Wisconsin Electric Power Co. v. Reilly, 893 F.2d 901 (7th Cir. 1990).

39. None of the modifications at the Tanners Creek Plant, fall within the exemption found at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (2) (iii) (f) for an "increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate." This exemption is limited to stand-alone increases in operating hours or production rates, not where such increases follow or are otherwise linked to construction activity. That the hours of operation/rates of production exemption does not apply where construction activity is at issue was known to the utility industry since at least 1988 when EPA issued a widely publicized applicability determination regarding utility modifications at a Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ("WEPCO") facility. EPA's interpretation of this exemption was upheld twice by the court of appeals, in 1989 and in 1990. Puerto Rican Cement Co. v. EPA, 889 F.2d 292 (1st Cir. 1989); Wisconsin Electric Power Co. v. Reilly, 893 F.2d 901 (7th Cir. 1990).
40. All of the modifications at the Tanners Creek Plant do not fall within the "demand growth" exemption found at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (33) (ii) because for each modification, a physical change was performed which resulted in an emissions increase.
41. Each of these modifications resulted in a net significant increase in emissions from the Tanners Creek Plant for NO_x, SO₂ and/or PM. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (3) (i), APC 19 and IAC 2-3.
42. Therefore, AEP and Indiana Michigan Power Company violated and continue to violate 40 C.F.R. § 52.21, APC 19, and IAC 2-1 by constructing and operating modifications at the Tanner's Creek Plant without the necessary permit required by the Indiana SIP.
43. Each of these violations exists from the date of start of construction of the modification and continues until the appropriate NSR permit is obtained and the necessary pollution control equipment is operated as required by the Indiana SIP.

West Virginia Facilities

Philip Sporn Plant

44. Between 1979 and the date of this Notice, AEP, Appalachian Power Company, AEP Service Corporation, Central Operating Company and Ohio Power Company made "modifications" as defined by the West Virginia SIP, 45 C.S.R. § 14-2.27 at the Philip Sporn Power Plant. These modifications included, but are not limited to, the following individual modifications or projects:
- (1) replacement of lower waterwall headers in the rear and side wall at Unit 1 during approximately 1990;
 - (2) replacement of rear and side wall lower furnace headers and sealing of the skirt and trough at Units 2, 3, and 4 approximately during approximately 1990 to 1991;
 - (3) replacement of all tubes in the main condensers at Units 1, 2, and 4 during approximately 1990 to 1991;
 - (4) replacement of the primary and reheat and superheater outlet banks and outlet headers at Unit 4 during approximately 1990;
 - (5) replacement of the upper three banks of the first reheater and the first reheater inlet header at Unit 5 during approximately 1990;
 - (6) replacement of low pressure, high pressure and auxiliary condensers tubes at Unit 5 during approximately 1992;
 - (7) replacement of all lower furnace tubes and related components at Unit 5 during approximately 1993; and
 - (8) replacement of the main steam stop valves at Unit 5 during approximately 1994.
45. For each of the modifications listed above that occurred at the Philip Sporn Plant, neither AEP, Appalachian Power Company, Central Operating Company nor Ohio Power Company obtained a PSD permit pursuant to 45 C.S.R. § 14-6.1., or a minor NSR permit pursuant to 45 C.S.R. § 13-4. In addition, for modifications after 1992, no information was provided to the permitting agency of actual emissions after the modification as required by 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (21) (v).

Mitchell Plant

46. Between 1979 and the date of this Notice, AEP and Ohio Power Company made "modifications" as defined by the West Virginia SIP, 45 C.S.R. § 14-2.27 at the Mitchell Power Plant. These modifications included, but are not limited to, the following individual modifications or projects:
- (1) redesign of the economizer by installation of additional economizer surface at Units 1 and 2 during approximately 1987 to 1988;
 - (2) replacement of all tubes in the main condensers at Units 1 and 2 during approximately 1989;

(3) conversion and redesign of the #15 MBF pulverizer to an MPS-89 pulverizer at Unit 1 during approximately 1990 to 1991;
(4) replacement of the low pressure reheat outlet bank at Units 1 and 2 during approximately 1992 to 1993; and
(5) replacement of all front tube screens at Unit 1 during approximately 1997.

47. For each of the modifications listed above that occurred at the Mitchell Plant, neither AEP, nor Ohio Power Company obtained a PSD permit pursuant to 45 C.S.R. § 14-6.1., or a minor NSR permit pursuant to 45 C.S.R. § 13-4. In addition, for modifications after 1992, no information was provided to the permitting agency of actual emissions after the modification as required by 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(21)(v) and for modifications after December 23, 1996 as required by 45 C.S.R. § 14-2.44.b.
48. All of the modifications at the Philip Sporn and Mitchell Plant do not fall within the "routine maintenance, repair and replacement" exemption found at 45 C.S.R. § 14-2.27.a. Each of these changes was an expensive capital expenditure performed infrequently at the plant that constituted the replacement and/or redesign of a boiler component with a long useful life. In many instances, the replacement component was substantially redesigned in such a way that it resulted in increased capacity, regained lost capacity, and/or extended the life of the unit. That the "routine maintenance, repair and replacement" exemption does not apply to such capital expenditures was known to the utility industry since at least 1988 when EPA issued a widely publicized applicability determination regarding utility modifications at a Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ("WEPCO") facility. EPA's interpretation of this exemption was upheld by the court of appeals in 1990. Wisconsin Electric Power Co. v. Reilly, 893 F.2d 901 (7th Cir. 1990).
49. None of the modifications at the Philip Sporn and Mitchell Plant fall within the exemption found at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(2)(iii)(f) for an "increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate." This exemption is limited to stand-alone increases in operating hours or production rates, not where such increases follow or are otherwise linked to construction activity. That the hours of operation/rates of production exemption does not apply where construction activity is at issue was known to the utility industry since at least 1988 when EPA issued a widely publicized applicability determination regarding utility modifications at a Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ("WEPCO") facility. EPA's interpretation of this exemption was upheld twice by the court of appeals, in 1989 and in 1990. Puerto Rican Cement Co. v. EPA, 889 F.2d 292 (1st Cir. 1989); Wisconsin Electric Power Co. v. Reilly, 893 F.2d

901 (7th Cir. 1990).

50. All of the modifications at the Philip Sporn and Mitchell Plants do not fall within the "demand growth" exemption found at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(33)(ii) and 45 C.S.R. § 14-2.44.b, as approved by EPA as part of the West Virginia SIP on December 23, 1996, because for each modification, a physical change was performed which resulted in an emissions increase.
51. Each of the modifications resulted in a net significant increase in emissions from the Philip Sporn and Mitchell Plants for NO_x, SO₂ and/or PM. 45 C.S.R. § 14-2.26.a.
52. Therefore, AEP, and Ohio Power Company violated and continue to violate 45 C.S.R. § 14-6.1, and 45 C.S.R. § 13-4 by constructing and operating modifications at the Philip Sporn and Mitchell Plants without the necessary permit required by the West Virginia SIP.
53. Each of these violations exists from the date of start of construction of the modification and continues until the appropriate NSR permit is obtained and the necessary pollution control equipment is operated as required by the West Virginia SIP.

ENFORCEMENT

Section 113(a)(1) of the Act provides that at any time after the expiration of 30 days following the date of the issuance of this Notice, the Regional Administrator may, without regard to the period of violation, issue an order requiring compliance with the requirements of the state implementation plan or permit, or bring a civil action pursuant to Section 113(b) for injunctive relief and/or civil penalties of not more than \$25,000 per day for each violation before January 30, 1997, and no more than \$27,500 per day for each violation after January 30, 1997.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CONFERENCE

Respondents may, upon request, confer with EPA. The conference will enable Respondents to present evidence bearing on the finding of violation, on the nature of violation, and on any efforts it may have taken or proposes to take to achieve compliance. Respondents have a right to be represented by counsel. A request for a conference must be made within 10 days of receipt of this Notice, and the request for a conference or other inquiries concerning the Notice should be made in writing to:

Gregory Jaffe
Senior Counsel
Air Enforcement Division
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M. Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
Mail Code - 2242A
(202) 564-1309

June 1, 1988
Date

Bruce C. Buckheit
Bruce C. Buckheit, Director
Air Enforcement Division
Office of Enforcement
and Compliance Assurance
U.S. EPA